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Laws Ought to Make It Easier to Live, Not Harder

By Victor L. Berger.

THE Socialist Party of America—the Social-Democratic Party of Wisconsin—will take up the fight against the *hunger tariff* with might and main. And we need not be deterred from this because of the hypocritical and lying cry of the Democrats for a "revision" of duties.

Senator Ben Tillman of South Carolina has openly confessed in the United States senate that the Democrats of the South are willing to join the thieves of the North in plundering the people.

Material for our fight is furnished plentifully by the Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson, while he is making an attempt to defend the meat trust.

Of course the incredibly stupid figures published four years ago by James Garfield, special investigator of the Roosevelt government, have been thrown aside. Garfield in his report upon the meat trust, claimed that the packers made only "one dollar on every head of cattle" and repeated other ridiculous nonsense which the hog barons gave him.

Mr. Wilson is somewhat brighter. He tries to put the blame on the middle man, the retailer. Wilson claims that the retailers have raised the price of meat from 38 to 45 per cent, on the average, and in some cases even higher.

This, by the way, is an additional argument to show the parasitic nature of the capitalist system, which employs ten times more "middle men" than are necessary for the distribution of the products.

However this may be, the fact remains that the consumption of meat is decreasing rapidly in the United States. The *high standard of living* which was the pride of this country for nearly two hundred years, is rapidly going to the—Chinese dragon.

Moreover, the vegetarian diet, which is so cheap and easily obtainable in European and Asiatic countries, is very difficult to imitate in this country.

Mr. Wilson, the Secretary of Agriculture, himself takes pains to inform us that during the last ten years the price of corn and potatoes has just doubled. According to this, either the Irish or the South-Italian mode of living would be out of the question for a workman in this country.

And since wheat has gone up about 40 per cent—and milk about 60 per cent—and butter and cheese over 50 per cent—it is impossible for American workmen to live like the Hungarian peasants or the Alpine farmers.

In other words, if this keeps on, and Mr. Wilson promises us that it is going to keep on, the American working class will have to quit eating or it will have to live on rats like the Chinese.

And to make the case against the *hunger tariff* stronger there comes that great authority, Prof. W. D. Guthrie, and informs us that 76 per cent of all American families of the present day—the families with small incomes—suffer from *perpetual lack of sufficient nourishment*.

Now, what is the future to bring?

What is it to bring?

Mr. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, gravely asserts that the production of agricultural commodities does not keep pace with the growth of population, and that the price of food is, therefore, bound to rise continually.

There is an immigration to our country of over a million men, women and children every year. And the steel trust and the packing trust would rather miss the entire farming class of America than to miss these cheap workers.

Mr. Wilson also tells us that cattle are diminishing on account of the big ranges being taken up by farms and the big herds of cattle disappearing to make room for cultivated crops.

On the other hand, he claims that even if all the irrigated and other land in the West should be taken up by settlers, this would not bring down the prices of victuals.

Such settlements, he says, would mean a great increase of land values, and food would therefore go up in price.

In other words, no matter what happens, it will cost more to live.

We are told all this in spite of the fact that scientists assert that the Mississippi Valley alone could raise food enough to feed the inhabitants of the whole world.

Of course, there is a simple way in which we could stop this starvation brought about artificially by a handful of sharks in human form.

The nation could get possession of the trusts, and thus get possession of all the necessary means of livelihood for the people. But the capitalist statesmen will have none of that.

A very simple solution of the question, at least for a while, would be the importation of foreign cattle.

There is a great deal of cattle in South America and Australia which could be imported to the United States as it is imported to Great Britain. At present the duty on a live ox is about 27½ per cent of its value—hogs and sheep are taxed correspondingly.

I understand that some farmers might not like this kind of a revision because meat prices would surely take a tumble. But the farmers get the least profit of this tariff and must pay it out ten times over to the other trusts, and we surely cannot let the people starve for the sake of a few trust magnates.

And all the people, including the farmers, ought to remember that the workingmen were not consulted when the tariff was made.

The working class was not represented. No workman is in congress elected as a *representative of that class*. Nor is there in congress any other man who can claim that he was elected to *represent the working class*.

Only the various groups of capitalist exploiters, sparsely intermingled with a few representatives of the farmers, are represented in congress. Only these had their say about the tariff.

The Socialist party is not represented in congress and, of course, there is no other political expression of the working class in America.

Therefore, among other things the Social-Democratic party of America will take up the *hunger tariff* and make it a prominent issue at the congressional elections.

The time demands this kind of an issue.

It is a matter which concerns the material interests of the mass of the people more immediately and more directly than any other question.

And there is also an ethical side to it.

Even outside of the working class, it has ceased to be considered right for any one to make all the money he can when he thereby injures the people as a whole.

Public opinion has undergone a great change in this respect during the last ten years—thanks to the Socialist philosophy and to the "muckrakers" who have taken up this philosophy, consciously or unconsciously.

However, the Socialists might go just one step further in taking a stand against the *hunger tariff*.

The conscience of the people at large—of men and women of all classes—ought also to be aroused to the fact that government and laws

GOING UP! THE PRICE OF MEAT.

There is a growing resentment against the way the government allots its new lands to settlers. The number who are lucky at the drawings are usually few compared to the total who have been lured from their (often) far away homes. The plan principally gives the railroads a chance to shake down money out of needy people.

The capitalists have it all figured out that the reason for the high prices that are filling their coffers, is that the working class is not content with the poorer foods. Just how that explains the 66 per cent increase in salt pork, or the 50 per cent increase in corned beef, is hard to see. But any "reason" is good enough for the people who have become used to capitalistic bunk during presidential campaigns.

Statesmanship! A fine sounding name that. But what kind of a statesmanship do we have in the United States? Congress is largely a massing of the smoothest rascals in the country, and whatever the congressmen do they certainly cannot be accused of representing the people. Our government grows more shameless every day. They play the people for gudgeons every minute of the 1440 that make up the day.

Instead of being in office to guard our interests they are there to protect our despoilers, and they do it with neatness and dispatch.

Just now the president is calling for an increase in the cost to the people of newspaper and magazine postage. Yet it is now known that the government permits the railroads to rob the people blind in the mail carrying contracts. The gov-

ernment pays more for the yearly rent of a mail car to transport the mails than it would cost to build a new car. And it now develops that while the government is paying the roads 9 cents a pound for carrying the second-class mail, the railroads have contracts with the express companies by which they carry the same sort of stuff for the companies for one-half cent a pound! Are our representatives protecting us or are they holding us for the thieves to go through our pockets?

Here's another fact that should be known. The express companies control congress and prevent us from having a parcels post. And it develops that the American Express company has a contract with the big steamship lines by which it forwards foreign postal parcels to any point in the United States for 48 cents.

It does that for foreign business, but, thanks to congress, it is able to charge us that much for taking a package from one city to another not a hundred miles away.

If we had a parcels post it would stop this great graft, and so we cannot have a parcels post.

The people must like it, for they keep sending the same class of politicians to congress election after election.

Verily, "statesmanship" costs the people a lot of money! We are told that if the Socialists got to Washington they could do practically nothing. On the contrary, vast opportunities would open up before them such as are now not even dreamed of.

"By working people we do not understand merely the hand workers, but every one who does not live on the labor of another. Besides the city and country laborers must be included also the small farmers and traders who groan under the burden of capital."—Wm. Liebknecht.

"In this civilization of ours we have divided everything so well that the rich have everything but the work. The work all needs to be done and there will always be someone to do it. If a toiler dies of tuberculosis in a hospital, someone else gets his job."—Clarence Darrow.

Victor L. Berger

The Passing Show of Capitalism

More Railway Murders.

Macon, Ga.—Eight persons are reported dead, four probably fatally injured and twenty more or less seriously hurt as a result of a head-on collision between a head-on passenger train No. 5 and northbound train No. 2 on the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad, nineteen miles south of this city.

Graft, Graft, Always Graft.

Chicago, Ill.—The sweeping investigation of charges of corruption in connection with various deals in the city hall, first exposed by the local Socialist daily, was resumed on Monday when the February county grand jury was sworn in.

It was stated by persons familiar with the situation that the indictments returned by the January grand jury will pale into insignificance beside the action to be taken by the present grand jury.

The first matter to be taken up, it is said, will be the alleged relations

existing between the T. A. Cammins Foundry company and certain city employees. Alleged favoritism toward that company will be inquired into.

Judge Barnes told the grand jury they could inquire into anything they saw fit, whether the state attorney liked it or not. This is regarded as a slap at State Attorney Wayman.

Prices of Meats Still Rises!

CHICAGO.—Hot prices on Monday reached \$20 per 100, the highest price reached since the civil war. Various reasons are given for the skyward advance.

New Ministry for Blighted Spain.

Madrid.—The Spanish cabinet, headed by Premier Moret y Prendergast, resigned this afternoon. The crisis was brought about by the right wing of the Liberal party, which was not satisfied with Moret's campaign of repression against the Socialists and other revolutionaries, but demanded that it be pushed still more vigorously.

How Capitalism Saves the Home.

Atlantic City, N. J.—An autopsy is to be held to determine the exact cause of the death of Jane Adams, the 18-year-old girl whose body was found floating in the surf on Sunday. The deep wound in her forehead, doctors agree, was inflicted before death and may have been made by a knife.

William Seyler, the young married man, who is alleged to have been the last person seen with the girl before his disappearance ten days ago, is being sought by the police.

Health or compensate them for loss sustained through industrial accidents or occupational diseases.

The Right of Labor Organization.—The right of wage workers to organize as such for defense or attack against their employers, with all that it implies, has been gradually won in the face of strenuous opposition by the propertied classes and by the state and the law, which have been at the service of those classes. It is still far from being fully established in any country.

The right to organize, in the abstract, is now universally recognized as a matter of law in the United States. But this is not sufficient. In order to do their work, the labor unions must have the right to raise funds and maintain discipline within their ranks by levying dues, assessments, fines, etc.; to demand the closed union shop; the exclusion of scab material; and the use of the label, as well as a scale of wages and hours; to use the strike, including the sympathetic strike, in support of these demands; to picket and to pay benefits as means of carrying on the strike; to use the label and the boycott and to promote these through the press, meetings, etc.; to induce purchasers to discriminate in favor of union-made and

(Continued to 3d page)

Downright Robbery

Uncle Sam pays an annual rental of \$4,800,000 for mail cars. In two years this rental would buy the mail cars now used.

Railroads also receive \$46,000,000 a year for handling mails.

The government pays the railroads \$4,229 per year rental for every car. Is it any wonder there is a postal deficit?—Labor World.

calls in the country, and whatever the congressmen do they certainly cannot be accused of representing the people. Our government grows more shameless every day. They play the people for gudgeons every minute of the 1440 that make up the day.

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Comment on Passing Events.

By Frederic Heath

The number of Socialists, or Labor men, elected to the new British parliament was 40. The vote of labor in 1906 was 413,123. This time the vote increased 57,000.

Remember the Maine! our rulers said, but all these years the wreck has rested half submerged in front of Havana. Submerged ships tell no tales—of HOW they were blown up!

President Underwood of the Erie road says the people "are bad losers." That may be bad conduct in a game of chance, but the people feel that the cost of living ought not to be a game of chance, capitalistic gamblers to the contrary notwithstanding.

Capitalism may step high, but it does so at its own cost. Already that scandalous \$222,000 fine against the Hatters' union is bearing its fruit. Unions are deciding to use the ballot as a labor weapon. The latest to take such action is the Central Federated Union of New York city.

Railroad President Underwood is the latest contributor to the comic fund of capitalist explanations of the high cost of living. He declares that the packers "make nothing from the carcass of a beef." Does he mean that they make their vast profits out of the carcass of the workman?

"I am tired of seeing labor bending the creaking knee before the lawmakers of capital and begging them for mercy," declared a delegate in New York's central labor body, the other night. "Petitioning will only get us kicks or promises—that and nothing more." This sentiment was loudly applauded. The worm is beginning to turn—at last.

At Berlin, Jan. 20, Herr Von Oldenburg, an Agrarian Conservative, declared: "The German emperor as king of Prussia must have the right at any moment to order a Prussian lieutenant to come here and with ten men close the Reichstag." The Conservatives greeted Oldenburg's words with thunderous applause. Instantly all the members on the left (Liberal) side of the house rose to their feet, shouting: "Monstrous!" Scandal!

The Struggle in Germany

The working people of Germany are up in arms over the proposed Prussian government's franchise bill and the kaiser has tried to suppress their street demonstrations with police and military brutality. Demonstrations were held all over Berlin last Sunday and only the fact that the soldiers secretly sympathize with the masses kept the authorities from going the lengths of a massacre. The *Varaerts* declares that artillery was posted near the kaiser's palace ready to mow down the malcontents with a word from the military authorities. The artillery was placed there with the sanction of the kaiser, it is declared and the emperor is sharing with the military authorities the condemnation of the Socialists for practically inviting a terrible tragedy.

In other cities there were more wounded than in Berlin. In Halle the number of wounded reached 102. Only one policeman was injured, but the injury was received from a fellow officer. The police were armed with deadly sabres and some of those in sympathy with the authorities used them with ugly effect. Following a demonstration at Neumunster, a policeman, at one stroke of his sabre, cut off the arm of a man who was jeering!

The progressive press lays the blame for the collision upon the military, but the significant fact remains that the military is honeycombed with Social-Democrats, who furtively waved the red emblem of labor from the windows of their quarters.

American readers little realize the real meaning of the demonstrations in Germany against the "new" Prussian franchise. The new system is only a slightly disguised copy of the old, which Bismarck called the most miserable of all electoral systems. He did not change it, however, for it gave the power in elections to the wealthy landed aristocracy. The system provides three classes of voters, on a property qualification, each class electing a like number of representatives to the Diet. And the voting is open, not secret, which means intimidation of the workers when they vote.

In the German revolution of '48

dal!" "Impudence!" "Breach of the constitution!"

The revolutionary fathers fought and founded a republic—a republic that was to be a vast advance on king-raked nations. Could they come back and look at America today, we wonder what they would say!

The fact is that this country has not fulfilled its early promises. People milled by the hardest toil to live decently, may still worship the shadow, but the substance is not here.

When we think of what it might be and then reflect, for instance, that last year alone fifty thousand American families shook the dust of the United States from their feet and crossed the Canadian line to settle down under king rule again, the conclusion is irresistible that this nation has not fulfilled its high mission.

The explanation is simple. The nation has become the spoil of the capitalists, it no longer belongs to the people. And only Social-Democracy is armed for the fight to get it back.

"It, no doubt, would be an aid to good city government to have a provision in every city charter that aldermen must be freeholders," says *The Municipality*.

It no doubt would be nothing of the kind. If only house owners were allowed to hold office in a city it would disfranchise in that particular a large class—in Chicago 80 per cent, in Milwaukee 84 per cent, in Boston 92 per cent, in New York 95 per cent—it is a gross and wanton insult to this overwhelming proportion of the city population to say, or imply, that only the ridiculous minority of house owners are honest men.

And in the larger cities crooked aldermen and the respectable crooks from whom the capitalist parties usually choose their aldermen are well provided with real estate, thank you.

Just a note must be added to the above, however. By "freeholder" the Madison publication means owners of real estate. It wants to impose a property qualification. But under the law as it is now construed, any householder—that is, renter—is a freeholder. The house is his while he rents it.

when the troops were chased out of Berlin and the king was forced to take his hat off to his subjects, a liberal constitution was secured. But the king rallied and the Prussian troops helped him put down the revolution in South-Germany. After that, the German Reichstag having been dismissed, the king, on Dec. 4, 1849, by royal decree, declared the constitution null and void and superseded it with the present one containing the 3-class electoral system. A year ago von Bismarck fell as prime minister over a difference as to colonial policy. But he had smuggled into the royal message a promise to change the unjust electoral system. The present prime minister would like to get out of the promise, and so prepared a "new" bill, that keeps the 3-class system, also the non-secret voting, but provides direct voting instead of through electors, and also makes slight changes as to the make-up of the three classes. The first class includes 2 per cent, the second 14 per cent and the third 83 per cent. This will leave the working people as badly off as ever.

All the workers can do is to hold demonstrations and demand the reform that was promised. A proposed general strike is held up their sleeves. It would be serious, as the Socialist gewerkschaften have 2,200,000 members and if two weeks' provisions were put by, they could not only paralyze the government, but all industry as well. But it will be a last resort.

The representatives of the Centrum party (Roman Catholic) which still holds a good many workingmen, have also promised their members that there will be a change, and it remains to be seen if they will keep their word. Their trouble is that the Centrum is led by the Roman Catholic aristocracy and bishops, so the party is between two fires. It will lose many workingmen if it proves false to them. But whatever the Centrum does the Social Democrats will stand solidly against the government.

The absurdity of the 3-class system was recently shown in Silesia, where just two aristocrats made up the first class, casting as many votes as the 95 per cent of the people in the third class. The second class comprised about 5 per cent.

Socialistic "Horrors" in Hungary

Machinists' Journal: One of the greatest problems of modern times and one which has attracted the attention of reformers, political economists and sociologists alike for years past, has been the proper housing of the workers, and every attempt at a solution of the problem has been hailed with joy by every lover of his fellow man. This problem is more intense in the cities of the old world than it is in our own larger cities, and although the same problem is crying for a solution here, the cry is not near so loud as it is there. In Budapest, Hungary, for instance, where the working people have been packed like sardines in unhealthy tenements and where landlords, the most rapacious of their kind, have demanded rents so exorbitant for accommodations so wretched that it placed the workers on the very lowest stratum of the social structure. Recognizing this evil and that rents had increased 60 per cent in ten years and that the cellar dwellings had become more densely packed and as a consequence more unhealthy and unwholesome, Dr. Alexander Wekerle, the premier of Hungary, saw the remedy and pro-

ceeded immediately to put it into practice. He decided upon the purchase of a piece of land outside the city of Kispet and to erect there a large number of workmen's dwellings fitted with all the modern conveniences. The area of this tract of land is four hundred, seventy-two thousand square "klafters" (one square "klafter" equals four and three hundred one thousandths square yards). Altogether some 900 houses will be built, containing from one to three rooms, and the number of "flats" will be four thousand, three hundred, so the population of the town, when completed, will consist of, roughly, twenty-five thousand. Of course, this is only a drop in the ocean of Budapest, with its nine hundred thousand inhabitants, but it is a drop that will make its influence very effectively felt. The colony will be completed in four years and already thirty-three houses containing in all one hundred twenty-three flats, have been handed over to their lucky tenants. The new town has its own water supply; the pipes have already been laid, and the water-tower, being erected at Kobanya, will have a reservoir of one thousand cubic meters capacity. There will be day shelters for workmen with popular kitchens, elementary schools (six in all, with eighty classrooms) and infant schools. A special stipendiary magistrate with full legal apparatus will be stationed in the town, which will also have its own police force, hospital, baths, recreation grounds, post and telegraph office, market halls, etc. The whole is a free adaptation of the English "garden city" system.

The correspondent who supplies the information given above becomes quite enthusiastic in his contemplation of this new paradise for workmen and women. He says: "Anyone paying a visit to this colony, situated on the western confines of Kispet and in direct communication with all parts of the city, will be rewarded by a most interesting sight. Contractors' lines intersect the land in all directions. The streets, running in straight lines and all meeting in the central square, which is to be converted into a children's park, are already laid out, and the part of the colony nearest Kispet is covered with snug

dwelling houses, with characteristic Hungarian fronts, quaint rooms, airy rooms and neat little gardens. The men engaged in the construction of the houses have done their work well, and we seem to be wandering among villas put up by the wealthier citizens as summer resorts rather than among the dwellings of men earning one dollar and a half a day. The air is pure and invigorating and the lot of the inhabitants is really enviable.

So much for modern progress and what can be done in solving a very difficult problem. When workmen take an active interest in politics and use their political power to have men from their own ranks represent them, they can do as the workmen of Hungary have done and force a premier not altogether in sympathy with them to put into practical demonstration what has been jeered at as a wild Socialistic dream by every opponent to labor's progress. Of a truth the world is moving.

The Morality of Socialism

ON the face of it, Socialism appears to be an impossibility; but so does Christianity. Yet we go on praying Christ's prayer, "Thy kingdom come," and nobody calls us fools—at least nobody belonging to the classes who mostly ridicule the Socialists.

And would Socialism be really a greater revolution than others that have been accomplished in history? Who would have believed it possible in the thirteenth century that within a few hundred years half of Europe would have successfully thrown off the yoke of superstition? Who, fifty years before the reform bill passed in England, would have ventured to predict the electoral results of 1906? We Socialists decline to be laughed out of court on the mere score of our impossibility. No, the laugh—if laugh there must be—should be on the other side.

I look upon Socialism as a splendid ideal, like the ideal of the sermon on the mount, and I support it and further it so far as I can for much the same reasons as I support and further the extension of the gospel.

Our present system of almost unbridled competition in the industrial world seems to me to lead to results which are eminently unchristian, and finding an ideal which has laid hold of the imagination of a number of my fellow men in all civilized countries, which seems to me likely to lead to more Christian results, I embrace it, and join with them in attempting to realize it. The unchristian results to which I refer are mainly the frightful inequality of opportunity under which large masses of my fellow men live and labor—the sweating system, the fraudulent methods of business, the want of leisure, of education and of the necessities of life.

Socialism aims at redressing these wrongs. It refuses to believe that men must forever continue to live or try to live after this fashion. I do not agree with all the methods employed by Socialists, nor do I think that they appreciate the moral difficulties of the task they have undertaken, but this is not enough to deter me from giving them support. My only right to speak on this subject at all is the fact that I have been in close touch with the principal persons concerned for some twenty years.

We must get out of our heads the idea that Socialism is a selfish grabbing on the part of the "Haves-nots" from the "Haves."

Socialists are those who have

The Common Good

An "Americanized" Adaptation of Robert Blatchford's Famous "Merrie England"

(Continued from last week.)

CHAPTER XXIV

PAID AGITATORS.

THE capitalist press, probably because they cannot controvert the theory of Socialism, are in the habit of abusing Socialists. Socialist writers and Socialist speakers, and very often trade union leaders, are commonly described as "Paid Agitators," and our labor papers are charged with "pandering to the worst passions of the mob," and with "battering on the earnings of ignorant dupes."

This is pretty much the same kind of language as that which the press employed against Wendell Phillips, Lovejoy, Garrison and other advanced reformers. It is the kind of language which reformers expect from the press, and also, I am sorry to say, the church. It is the natural language of shallow, or timid, or interested people, who are startled by the dreadful apparition of a new idea.

The agitator is not a nice man. He disturbs the general calm; he shakes old and rotten institutions with a rude hand; he drags into the light of day some loathsome and dangerous abuse which respectable rascality or cowardly conservatism has covered up and concealed

adopted a certain political and industrial ideal and are working toward it in different ways, steadily refusing to be limited by the old divisions of party politics.

Socialism is a religion, and that is why it makes such headway. It is not only getting at the imaginations, but at the consciences of its adherents. Nothing but this can account for the mirroring efforts of the Socialists to make converts and to keep them.

Nor is the Socialist movement anti-Christian, as it is sometimes said to be. If it were it could not progress in so religious a country as our own.—Rev. J. Adderley.

A Study Course in Socialism

(Continued from last page.)

against scab-made goods; and in all these activities to be free from hindrance by injunctions or by criminal prosecutions or damage suits under laws or constructions of law based on the false theory of individual free contract between employer and employee, leaving their officers and members, of course, like all other persons responsible before the civil and criminal law for any acts of violence or fraud they may commit.

It is one of the prime duties of the Socialist party, as the political organization of the working class, to promote such legislation as will definitely guarantee all these rights. In Great Britain in 1905 and the following years, for instance, the Socialists led the fight for the passage of the Trades Disputes Bill, and both the party and the unions were greatly strengthened by it. In France and Italy in recent years the Socialists have made a vigorous campaign to extend the right of organization to state and municipal employees.

Hours of Labor and Days of Rest.—The shortening of the workday (which includes the provision for regular and adequate meal-times) is one of the most important functions of the labor movement. Its success means better health, more pleasure, more education and firmer organization for the workers actually employed; it also means a wider distribution of employment, less competition for jobs, and a better chance to raise wages. The unions have accomplished much in this direction. But there are large bodies of workers outside the unions, and the aid of a political movement to this end is invaluable. Legislation to limit the workday generally begins with women and children, as in the British Factory Acts of 1819, 1833, 1847, etc., and the similar laws of most European countries and most American states. It may also be applied to public employees, as in the United States eight-hour law and various state enactments. Again, it may be applied to specially dangerous or unhealthy trades, as in the case of the New York bakers' ten-hour and the Colorado mine workers' eight-hour law. The effect of such a law, if enforced, often extends far beyond the workers specifically covered by

Schlitz
THE BEER THAT
MADE MILWAUKEE
FAMOUS
TELEPHONE:
North, East and West Sides, North 400
South Side, South 353

under a film of humbug. He tramples upon venerable shams; he injures old-established reputations; he hawls out shameful truths from the house-tops; he is fierce and noisy; uses strong language, and very often in his rage against wrong or in the heat of his grief over unmerited suffering, he mixes his own truth with error, and carries his righteous denunciations to the point of injustice. The privileged classes hate him; the oppressed classes do not understand him; the lazy classes shun him as a pest. He finds himself standing, like Ishmael, with every man's hand against him.

But though the agitator is not a nice man, he is a useful man. Your pleasant, cultured, courteous, easy gentleman is a nice man, but he is the unconscious upholder of all that is bad, as well as of a little that is good.

There was a time when women were tortured for witchcraft; when prisoners were tortured into the confession of crimes of which they were innocent; when good men and women were burnt alive for being unable to believe the dogmas of other men's religion; when authors had their ears cut off for telling the truth; when children were worked to death in the factories; when starving workmen were hanged for stealing a little food; when boards of capitalists and landlords fixed the workers' wages; when trade unionism was a conspiracy, and only rich men had votes. Those days are gone; those crimes are impossible; those wrongs are abolished. And for these changes we have to thank the agitators.

The agitators, from Christ downwards, have been the salt of the earth. It is only such as they who save society from dry rot and putrefaction.

Then, again, there is the practical, hard-headed man who always comes forward to prove every new thing impossible.

We have done many impossible things. Was it not demonstrated to the general satisfaction of the hard-headed ones that Stephenson could not make a train go twelve miles an hour? Was it not proved that railways would exterminate horses? Was it not proved that the Atlantic cable could not be laid?

Yet all these reforms were accomplished by little bands of agitators, in the face of tremendous opposition, and in spite of yells of execration, and virulent charges of "battering" and "incendiarity." To return to our own time. There were never any men more virulently assailed than are the present leaders of the labor movement. The favorite lie is the charge of charlatanism. The man who conducts a strike or organizes a trade union is alluded to by the press as a "paid agitator"; the labor paper is accused of "battering on the earnings of ignorant dupes."

When a paper calls a man a paid agitator, what does the charge imply? It implies that he is a liar and a rogue, who is preaching what he knows to be false and preaching it for the sake of making money. So when a writer is accused of battering on the earnings of ignorant dupes, he is accused of wilfully gulling poor men for the sake of profit.

Such charges are uttered and reiterated with such malicious persistence, that thousands of worthy people have come to believe that the "paid agitator" has an easy and lucrative trade, and that the labor paper is rolling in ill-gotten wealth as the result of its deliberate treachery to the poor.

Now, I will simply confront the slanders with the facts.

If labor leaders were dull and incapable men, who could not hope to make money and position except as demagogues; if the work of the paid agitator were easy and showed no signs of zeal and talent, if the "paid agitator" and the labor writer preached only to ignorant people, if they preached doctrines which could not be maintained, against the cleverest and best informed leaders of the parties of privilege and plunder, if the salaries of the "paid agitators" and "labor writers" were high and their lives luxurious and easy, then there might be as much ground to suspect the bona fides of these men as there now is to suspect the bona fides of the professional patriots, and of editors, who are bound by the tenets of their agreements always to prove the president in the right, or always to prove him in the wrong.

But if "paid agitators" and labor writers are proved to be men of industry and ability, who choose the thorny path instead of the flowery one; if their doctrines can withstand successfully all the attacks of their enemies; if they can be shown to be living sparsely, working hard, and earning very little, then it seems to me it will be unnecessary to defend their honor against the futile slanders of nameless and incompetent writers who are well paid, and who do sell their conscience in the open market and to the highest bidder.

It is a very effective picture, that of the paid agitator feasting on champagne and turtle or of the labor writer driving his carriage along the promenade. But it has the fault common to editorial pictures—it is a lie.

A paid agitator gets hard work, low pay, ingratitude, and vilification. He will be an old man before his time; but a rich man never.

So much for the paid agitator. Now as to the labor papers. We are confronted with the assertion that we batter on the earnings of misguided dupes. The men who write for the party papers do not batter on the misguided dupes. The rank and file of the political parties are not dupes.

They are intelligent and discerning men. The writers on the party press are not hiring hacks. They are honorable men. It is merely a coincidence that their consciences always happen to fit in with exigencies of the party situation. They are quite different from the labor writer. He "panders to the mob." He batters on the foolish. He rolls in ill-gotten wealth.

Well, let some of the superior ones try it. Let them seek out the "dupes" and go in for "battering." They will find that the "dupe" does not yield much "batter" to the square inch. They will very soon have cause to sing the song of the disappointed pirate—

We boiled Bill Jones in the negro-pot,
To see how much fat Bill Jones had got,
But there wasn't much fat upon Jones.

(Continued next week.)

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What Do Socialists Stand For? This Tells You

HUMAN life depends upon food, clothing, shelter, and the like. These are the necessities of life. To produce food, clothing and shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land is owned by a few capitalists and a few large farmers. Machinery is owned by a few capitalists and a few large manufacturers. Human labor gets raw materials and food out of the soil by creating machinery and the land. Whoever has control of land and machinery has control of human labor, and with it of human life and liberty.

Today the machinery and the land are owned by a few capitalists and a few large manufacturers. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, it does not make its owners so powerful that they can dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more and more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized effort of many workers, its influence reaches over wider circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

THE MASSES IN SUBJECTION. To proportion as the number of such machines owned by a few capitalists increases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, and bring them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employing workers thus come to be wage-slaves of the industrial masters.

The more the economic power of the ruling class grows, the less useful does it become to the life of the nation. The overwhelming bulk of the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the wage-slaves. They have no other productive property but their manual and mental labor power. The wage workers—or that have but little land and little machinery outside of their labor power—the small traders and small farmers. The ruling minority is steadily becoming wealthier and parasitic.

A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting proprietors on the one hand and the exploited, propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage working class cannot expect adequate relief from any reform at the present order from the dominant class of capitalists.

ing the capitalist system. Not in abolishing the present system, the workingmen will free not only their own class, but also all other classes of modern society. The small farmer, who is today exploited by large capitalists indirectly but not less effectively than is the wage laborer; the small manufacturer and trader, who is engaged in a desperate and losing struggle for economic independence in the face of the all-conquering power of concentrated capital; and even the capitalist himself, who is the slave of his wealth, rather than its master. The struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is thus at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

MUST CONQUER THE POLITICAL POWER. The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation, is the rock upon which class rule is built; political government is its indispensable instrument. The wage workers cannot be freed from exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting collective and democratic administration for private ownership of the land and the means of production used for exploitation.

The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within the very bosom of present capitalist society. The factory system, with its immense machinery, and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already very largely a collective and social process, while the great trusts and monopolies, which have sprung up in recent years have had the effect of organizing the work and management of one of our main industries on a national scale, and fitting them for national use and operation.

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Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

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TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742

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trottypers No. 12, Machinists No. 234, Lithographers No. 7, Iron Workers No. 8, Bakers No. 205, Clothing Cutters No. 95, Leather Workers on Horse Goods.

The Glass Bottle Blowers, No. 15, credentials were held over.

The special committee on mass meeting on high prices of meat reported that the meeting was held in Freie Gemeinde hall and was a grand success. Resolutions were adopted. (See elsewhere in this issue.) Report placed on file.

The Building Trades Council reported on its meeting. Report filed.

The Label section reported the election of Bro. M. Haller as chairman; F. Krohn, vice chairman; H. P. Bock, secretary; John Reichert, treasurer, with Bro. Kahn delegate to the Labor Temple Promotion committee. The section donated \$10 to the fund for the defense against the Neely label suit against the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD. Report filed.

The Waiters' local reported having signed an agreement with the Schlitz Brewing company and announced that favorable terms could be made by unions for a hall and two large rooms at Swoboda's cafe on East Water street.

The executive board reported a complaint against members of certain unions playing with non-union hands and the board decided to take it up at a later meeting. The board recommended that a committee be appointed for Labor Day, the recommendation being taken up later in the meeting. The board acknowledged the receipt of answers from congressmen in regard to its letters on the question of higher postal rates. A communication from the A. F. of L. was referred to the business agent. The board presented a communication from the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor relative to the danger of the re-use of old bottles by certain manufacturers of condiments, etc. A communication from the State Federation was also received urging unions to contribute to the cost of the defense in court against the \$10,000 label suit brought against the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD by Tom Neacy, and the board recommended that the donations be as liberal as possible. Approved.

The board recommended that a committee be appointed to investigate an employment agency run by one P. C. Jennings. The recommendation was concurred in and the chair appointed Bros. Weber, Handley and Reichert as such committee.

The board recommended that a communication from the Bakery Workers in regard to the West Side Turn hall be placed on file. Moved to concur. Moved as a substitute that a committee be appointed to try to secure a settlement between the Turn hall and the Building Trades Council. Substitute withdrawn. The recommendation of the board was thereupon concurred in.

The board recommended that credentials be given Bro. A. Miner, an electrician of Albany, N. Y., who lost his arms in an accident in his trade, to visit the unions and conduct a drawing; also, that a committee be appointed, together with the business agent, to handle the raffle tickets. The recommendations were concurred in and the chair appointed Bros. Weber, Griebling, Reichert and Rumpel as the committee.

A communication was received from the International Association of Machinists, urging the council to write the members of congress in favor of the eight-hour bill for all government contracts now pending in congress, and the board recommended that the business agent forward the petitions that accompanied the request. On motion this was concurred in.

On motion the executive board report was concurred in as a whole. The chair appointed the following brothers to serve as a Labor Day committee: Frank J. Weber, William Griebling, John J. Handley, John Brophy and John Rader. Bro. Handley urged the unions to consider the question of marching on Labor Day, and moved that the matter of improving the Labor Day observance, which had been given to a special committee at a former meeting, be given to the new Labor Day committee. Carried.

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Unions and Judges at War

If the courts of the United States are to have war with the labor unions, then there is but one thing for the labor unions to do. They must have war.

Since nine-tenths of all law is judge-made law, the labor unions are given at once the key to the action required of them.

And the unions must act. Successful war is offensive and not alone defensive. It is attack and not the receipt of attack.

In America the great aggregations of capital have come to say, "We care not so much how the laws are written into the statute books, so long as our judges may interpret them. And there is truth in that."

In Milwaukee the millers' union went pretty nearly to smash and had to build up again. With no judge to grant an injunction, with no capitalistically-interested law we might not have had that regrettable catastrophe.

Just now another shock comes from the East. The United Hatters have been fined \$222,000 by a court. And the hatmakers had nothing except go on strike for decent pay and decent conditions.

To be sure, they picketed and they fought for their rights.

But we are told by our judges that to picket is illegal. There was a time when to picket was a perfectly proper right. Note has made it improper, except JUDGES. No judge except a capitalist judge would make it improper.

In England picketing was made illegal and the capitalists were given a right to attach the money in union treasuries as damages.

The workers became aroused then. By force of ballots the Eng-

To Organized Labor Everywhere

Greeting: The lockout of the Garment Workers by the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. is still on. We are determined to fight to the bitter end. There can be neither truce nor peace until the rights of organized labor will be recognized by the Marx & Haas Co., manufacturers of the Jack Rabbit Brand of clothing.

Organized labor throughout the land is supporting our locked-out members very liberally, both morally and financially. Never before have business men been so much interested in any labor disputes as the retail clothing dealers are in the Marx & Haas lockout.

While thanking you for the solidarity you have shown toward the St. Louis Garment Workers in these hours of struggle, we assure you that we are more determined than ever to bring the Marx & Haas fight to a successful and victorious conclusion.

We do not UNDERESTIMATE the power of Van Cleave & Co.; neither do we overestimate our own strength. It is with the undiminished support of organized labor that we will and must win this battle, which has been bravely fought since Sept. 13, 1909, i. e., for over four months. We are confident that you will continue your moral and financial support in our behalf.

St. Louis District Council No. 4, United Garment Workers of America, Otto Kacmerer, President, 212 South Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Two Tell-Tale Letters

New York, May 7, 1906.
Dear Mr. Vreeland, I have received your letter of May 4, enclosing check for \$5,000 as subscription ON BEHALF OF THE NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY toward the expenses of the municipal ownership investigation. . . . August Belmont.

On June 18, 1906, Belmont acknowledged a further contribution for the same purpose from Vreeland. On Aug. 20, 1906, he wrote him as follows:

Dear Mr. Vreeland, I saw the chairman of the public ownership commission, today, and he told me that the report of the commission will be very voluminous and will be most likely out of the printer's hands by the middle of next January. THE WORK, AS FAR AS I UNDERSTAND IS VERY SATISFACTORY.

August Belmont.
The public ownership commission was made up of certain professors, capitalists and labor leaders and was sent abroad by the Civic Federation to get the "facts" about public ownership. The money meeting, be given to the new Labor Day committee. Carried.

DISBURSEMENTS.
F. J. Weber, salary, \$45.84
A. M. Simons, speaker, expenses, 10.00
Freie Gemeinde hall rent, 12.00
Executive board, 5.50
Co-operative Printery, printing, 5.00
F. J. Weber, loc. St. 75c, 25c, 5c, 7.10
F. J. Weber, bal. of rent for Feb., 2.00
\$87.41
The meeting then adjourned.
Frederick Heath, Rec. Secy.

lish unions have forced the rulers to give back the right to picket and the right to hold inviolate the treasury.

We, in America, as did they in England, turn from the courts, defeated.

There must be a readjustment somewhere. We feel that in every fiber. We know it. We have passed through the fire and the lesson is burned deep into our souls.

One of the great steps in this readjustment will be the election of working class judges—Social-Democratic judges.

In the election of Social-Democratic judges in Milwaukee labor will have struck a great blow against oppression by judge law, and it will have taught the nation that there is a great, purifying force at work among the world's toilers—a force to be reckoned with.

American workingmen love liberty, justice, home and the right to pursue happiness and not to pursue it but to get it.

We in Wisconsin have seen the futility of making laws that we need, only to have them killed by judges. Witness the tenement house law and the telegraphers' eight-hour law.

Let the workingmen of Milwaukee be the first to take this great step in advance. Let us, here in this advance ground of the nation, be first to set up courts that shall be real and true and honest with the whole people.

What IS "Law?"

No lawyer today knows the law because the law isn't the law. The law is the judge's opinion of the law. And a judge's success consists in having one ear close to the ground. We are ruled by public opinion.—Elbridge Hubbard.

Mortuary Benefit

The International Typographical Union just now is taking a special referendum vote on the proposition of establishing a mortuary benefit in accordance with a resolution adopted at the recent convention of the international. As outlined at the convention, the plan provides for the following payments:

"On the death of each member in good standing, a death benefit shall be paid to the designated beneficiary, in amount as follows: For a membership of one year or less, \$75; for a continuous membership of more than one year and not more than five years, \$125; for a continuous membership of more than five years, \$175; for a continuous membership of more than ten years and not more than fifteen years, \$275; for a continuous membership of more than fifteen years, \$400."

The plan provides for the payment of death claims beginning in June, 1910, providing the proposition carries when the referendum vote is taken.

Free Public School Lectures

Free lectures will be given in the evenings in the public schools during the months of January, February and March, as follows:

TRAVELOGUES ON SCENIC AMERICA.
Illustrated by A. Eugene Bartlett of Chicago.

Thursday, Feb. 24—"The Canadian Wonderland." Nineteenth District school No. 1, Thirty-first and Brown streets.
Thursday, March 3—"Acadia and the Indian Cities of the Southwest." Thirtieth District school No. 3, Fifth and Hadley streets.

HUMAN CHARACTER.
By Henry R. Denison, Probation Officer of Milwaukee County Juvenile Court.
(Questions invited and character readings given.)

Friday, Feb. 25—"Making Fares or Character Reading" (illustrated with lantern slides). Eleventh District school No. 1, Tenth and Forest Home avenues.

HEALTH TOPICS ILLUSTRATED.
By Prof. Maryck P. Ravenel, Wisconsin University.

Saturday, Feb. 19—"Cleanliness on the Farm." Twentieth District school No. 2, Twenty-second and Center streets.

Saturday, Feb. 26—"Pure Water or Any Water for Our Homes." Tenth District school No. 1, Twelfth and Lloyd streets.


Saturday, March 5—"Fresh Air for Indoors." Fifth District school No. 1, Hanover and Park streets.

CITY GOVERNMENT.
By Prof. Ford Mac Gregor, Wisconsin University.

Monday, Feb. 21—"City Government by Commission." West Division High school, Prairie and Twenty-second streets.

Monday, March 7—"What Is the Matter with Our Cities?" Tenth District school No. 1, Twelfth and Lloyd streets.

Monday, March 21—"American Municipal Progress." Eighth District school No. 1, Mineral street and Seventh avenue.



WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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UNFAIR—WAS IT?

The United States Supreme Court has construed the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as including LABOR UNIONS. Complying with the terms of the decision, the "Unfair List" heretofore appearing here has been removed. IT'S UP TO YOU!

Wage Earners Wake Up!

Join the Union of your craft and the party of your class—
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Milwaukee Co. Organization

Address all communications to E. T. Melms, County Organizer, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

(Send all communications to E. T. Melms, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.)

Owing to a misunderstanding of dates, the Twenty-second Ward Branch has been obliged to postpone its schafskopf tournament from Feb. 13 to Feb. 20. Therefore, the original tournament will take place next Sunday afternoon, at Wiedekind's hall, 2714 North Avenue. A large number of valuable prizes have been solicited by the committee, and will be given to the winners.

The Jewish Progressive Dramatic Club will hold a dramatic entertainment, to be followed by a sociable, Saturday evening, Feb. 10, at the Deutscher Maennerchor hall, corner Eighth and State streets. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

The Town of Lake Branch No. 3 will hold its second annual prize schafskopf tournament at Huelbeck's hall, end of Tippecanoe car line, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 20. A sociable will follow in the evening.

TRY THE HERALD CLASSIFIED "ADS"

WANTED—To do advertising for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. RAYD ADDRESSING CO., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for initiation typewritten letters; cannot be taken from the original. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition. This office.

WANTED—Branches, and other societies to purchase their Schafskopf and Schafkopf cards, leaving the union label, from us. Fifty cents a dozen. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

FOR SALE—RECEIPT BOOKS, 50 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc., 15c each, or two for 25c. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBL., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER—For the use of Social-Democratic Branches; 100 warrants in a book for 25c. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

BRANCHES! We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer, bound, with stub, only 25c. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

THE POWER OF KNOWLEDGE

Especially the knowledge where to buy shoes that are reliable, that you can depend upon for good service, is worth one hundred times the theory of bargains. Put your money into reliable goods and you will lose no sleep over it.

THE American SHOE STORE

575-577 MITCHELL ST.

The BIG GROCERY

Gives S. & H. Green Trading Stamps.

PRITZLAFF & WINK

582 Mitchell Street

Try a Load of Our Hardwood KINDLING

DELIVERED BY UNION TEAMSTERS

The Mueller Fuel & Supply Co.

Office 3007 Brown St. Phone West 748

SAM R. MILLER'S LIVERY

539 Market St.

Open Day and Night Phone Main 3728

Our Carriages Are All New Healed in Cold Weather

NONE BUT UNION DRIVERS ARE EMPLOYED

Best Carriages for Funerals or Weddings

\$3.00

representation to this convention will be as follows: One delegate at large from each ward organization, and one delegate for each one hundred votes or major fraction thereof cast in the last presidential election by the Social-Democratic vote in that respective ward. The representation therefore will be as follows:

Wards—	Delegates
First	3
Second	6
Third, Fourth, Seventh	7
Fifth	6
Sixth	6
Eighth	6
Ninth	12
Tenth	13
Eleventh	16
Twelfth	9
Thirteenth	14
Fourteenth	2
Fifteenth	2
Sixteenth	2
Seventeenth	19
Eighteenth	4
Nineteenth	9
Twentieth	18
Twenty-first	14
Twenty-second	11
Twenty-third	8

In connection with representation, the towns are also requested to be represented at this convention and the following representation has been named out for them:

Town of Lake—Three delegates
Town of Greenfield—Four delegates
Town of Milwaukee—Two delegates
City of West Allis—Two delegates
Town of Wauwatosa—One delegate

In connection with this, the ward branches have been requested to see to it that foreign speaking branches get representation at this convention by appointing committees and holding joint sessions with the foreign speaking branches. The secretaries are also requested to see to it that the credentials blanks are properly filled out and submitted to the secretary of the convention on the night when the convention is to be held.

(Signed) E. T. MELMS,
County Organizer, Milwaukee County Social-Democratic Party.

IMPORTANT.—Our party standards are reminded that under the new law 20 per cent of the party vote must be got out at the primaries to get our candidates nominated. The presidential vote is to be taken as the basis. It is important to get not only 20 per cent out but more, as there are indications that the honorable enemy is desperate this year and is plotting all sorts of low tricks against us.

County Campaign Deficit Fund.

Send all contributions to E. T. Melms, treasurer, 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee.

The following have contributed since last report:

Amount previously acknowledged	\$3,497.14
William Tewks	.50
Albert Fischer	.50
E. T. Melms	.50
E. K.	.25
J. Stuelton	5.00
D. H.	5.00
D. H.	1.00
E. Ziegler	1.00
H. Mehlitz	1.00
E. Padberg	1.00
L. P.	.50
From 1910 carnival proceeds	300.00
H. Hoelzer	1.00
Nick Peterson	1.00
T. R. Schreier	1.00
Richard Meyer	.50
Theo. Zander	1.00
Carl D. Thompson	.50
George Muerschel	5.00
John Hassmann	10.00
J. Kimmel	10.00
Theo. Knutson	1.00
Sixteenth ward, balance on	11.00
Literature	1.00
Workingmen's Circle, No. 205	1.00
Bunker Hill Lodge, No. 634	1.00
Workingmen's Circle, No. 223	1.00
D. W.	.50
H. P. Beck	.50
W. A. Arnold	1.00
A. Friend	1.00
H. W. Stillman	1.00
Carl Biersack	.25
R. E. Weber	.50
E. A.	.25
G. Burchhardt	.25
A. C. Hartman	.50
W. Denster	.50
J. B. Lake	.50
Frederic Heath	.50
Louis Baier	.50
L. A. A.	2.00
A. Hennmann	2.00
Buech & Baemle	1.00
C. F. Dittman	.25
Frank Bacon	.25
Horchardt Bros.	.50
P. E. Bremen	.50
F. O. R.	1.00
Robert Schaffelbauer	.50
E. J. Berner	.50
Paul Mueller	.50
V. E.	.50
W. G. J.	.50
E. B.	.50
G. J. Greizer	.50
R. K.	.25
W. D.	.25
Joe Miller	.25
I. O. U.	.50
Henry Schmidt	.50
P. W. Becker	.50
Max Elster	.50
S. D. H.	1.00
W. Ehring	1.00
Fred Meyers, Sr.	.25
C. H. P.	.75
G. D.	.60
Workingmen's Circle, No. 151	1.00
Workingmen's Circle, No. 222	2.00
Iron Molders' Union, No. 30	5.00
R. Bueck (bank)	.94
E. Buer	1.00
Total amount	\$3,904.08

Lectures to be held next week.

Monday, Feb. 21, 8 p. m.—"The Fulfillment of Democracy," by Carl D. Thompson, at Spangenberg's hall, corner Twelfth and North Avenue. Under the auspices of the Tenth Ward Branch.

Tuesday, Feb. 22, 8 p. m.—"Socialism in the Relation to the Trades Union Movement," by Joseph Sulz, at Odd Fellows' hall, corner Nineteenth and Villet streets. Under the auspices of the Fifteenth Ward Branch.

Tuesday, Feb. 22, 8 p. m.—"The Fulfillment of Democracy," by Carl D. Thompson, at Klonan's hall, under the auspices of the Twenty-first Ward Branch.

Wednesday, Feb. 23, 8 p. m.—"Was Wollen die Sozialisten?" (German), by Charles Minkley, at Eckelman's hall, 3100 Lisbon Avenue. Under the auspices of the Nineteenth Ward Branch.

Friday, Feb. 25, 8 p. m.—"Socialism and the Home," by C. V. Schmidt, at Siegel's hall, Twelfth and Walnut streets. Under the auspices of the West Side Young People's League.

Rotten Street Car Service

Our European Correspondent on a Visit to Milwaukee Shows How Old World Cities Manage

Coming back here to my native land after many years of travel in Europe, being used to the orderly ways and methods of transportation on the other side of the big fish pond, it is almost impossible to understand how people, who claim to be free, can allow themselves to be made such slaves of by the railroad and street car companies of the United States.

In every European city, every passenger that pays his fare is entitled to a seat. And when the seats are filled, and the standing room on the rear platform occupied, a little sign is let down upon which is printed "besetzt" or "filled up."

When this sign is on the car, it will not stop to take up any more passengers until enough have got out to make room for more, so that enough cars have to be put on to handle the traffic in this basis.

The consequence is that there is no crowding, no accidents due to people hanging on, to say nothing about the great discomfort and inconvenience caused by the packing up of cars such as is done here in Milwaukee.

All of the larger cities have ordinances regulating the traffic, fixing the fares, and all cities have the zone traffic. The minimum rate being 2 1/2 cents, and then going up as high as 3 1/2 cents, and 4 cents and 5 cents for the longest distances.

When a passenger pays his fare he gets a ticket which entitles him to a transfer in the direction he wants to go.

Cars are mostly heated by electricity and in many cities are divided in half, one-half being for smokers and the other half for ladies and non-smokers.

Safety appliances have got to be put on according to the ordinances, rolling stock is kept in perfect condition, and accidents are practically unknown.

No one is allowed to enter or leave the car while it is in motion and there is a fine of from 25 cents to \$1 for any one getting off the car before it stops.

The guards around the wheels underneath the cars are such that it is almost impossible for anybody to get under the wheels. Anybody falling down on the track is usually pushed aside and the injuries are mostly in the shape of bruises and scratches, resulting from sliding the body along on the ground.

There is no city I know of in Europe whose people would stand the discomforts, the pushing, hustling and jostling and the company rules that govern the conduct of the conductors on your street cars here. Everything moves in a much more orderly and safe way, and there have to be sufficient cars to give everybody a seat that wants to ride.


The speed is regulated, and they have usually a five to six minutes service, and this schedule is held.

The streets between the tracks have to be taken care of by the street car companies, and have to be kept in a perfect condition. No salt is allowed to be used in the winter, and the snow that is removed from the tracks, has to be carted away and cannot be piled up on the streets.

Every city, particularly in Germany, is now working towards municipal ownership—that is, toward

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Invented Printing, and Since His Day



TYPE has done more for the world's advancement than any other thing. Our type will ADVANCE YOUR BUSINESS.

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THE CO-OPERATIVE

342-344 SIXTH ST. PRINTERY MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

The Fairest Estimating Contest Ever Offered

\$250.00 Worth of Merchandise will be Given Away to the 24 Nearest Estimates

Can you estimate how many votes the Social-Democratic Candidate for Mayor will receive on election day, April 5, 1910. Remember, you are entitled to one estimate for each and every dollar's worth of merchandise purchased from now on till April 4, 1910, 9 P. M.

Our Clothing Department is up-to-date and prices are reasonable. We guarantee every suit and keep same pressed free of charge for one year. A large line of children's clothing always on hand. Men's furnishing—the finest line and up-to-date.

Headquarters for Union-Made up-to-date Hats and Caps

We have the latest device to shape any hat to fit any head while you wait. Fine initials placed in your hat free.

First Prize—Suit made to order, value	\$30.00
Second Prize—Suit made to order, value	27.50
Third Prize—Suit made to order, value	25.00
Fourth Prize—Suit made to order, value	22.50
Fifth Prize—Suit, union-made	20.00
Sixth Prize—Suit, union-made	18.00
Seventh Prize—Suit, union-made	16.50
Eighth Prize—Suit, union-made	15.00
Ninth Prize—Complete graduation outfit—a fine suit, hat, shirt, tie, silk handkerchiefs, underwear—worth	10.00
Tenth Prize—A complete outfit for a boy from 2 to 8 years—fine blue sailor suit, hat, shirt, tie and stockings—worth	9.00
Eleventh Prize—Pair pants, made to order	8.00
Twelfth Prize—Pair pants, made to order	7.00
Thirteenth Prize—A fine suit for a boy	6.00
Fourteenth Prize—Fine top coat for boys, with a cap	5.00
Fifteenth Prize—Fine house coat for men	5.00
Sixteenth Prize—Fine fancy vest	4.50
Seventeenth Prize—Fine all-worsted pants	4.00
Eighteenth Prize—Fine suit for boys from 8 to 17 years	4.00
Nineteenth Prize—Fine hat, latest out	3.00
Twentieth Prize—A fine fancy vest, value	3.00
Twenty-first Prize—A fine hat, value	2.50
Twenty-second Prize—Fine silk umbrella for men or ladies, val	2.00
Twenty-third Prize—Fine shirt, with collar and tie, value	1.50
Twenty-fourth Prize—Straw hat for the season 1910, value	1.00

NICK PETERSON

Cl thing and Gents' Furnishings
2716 NORTH AVENUE MILWAUKEE

If you are looking for printing of the better sort—the kind that attracts attention and brings business you will ask us to give you figures. We strive to please. The Co-operative Printery 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

South Side Turn Hall

473 National Ave.

FOR RENT FOR Weddings, Parties, Balls and Theatricals.

WM. F. SCHMIDT

Manager and Proprietor of

TURN HALL SALOON

I ADVERTISE SMALL WHY

BECAUSE I SELL CLOTHING AND GENTS FURNISHING GOODS AT THE SMALLEST PROFIT CALL AND COMPARE MY PRICES WITH OTHERS

LUDWIG BERG, 317 3/4 ST.

MAX HAUSER, OPTICIAN

Moved to 495 East Water St., Opposite City Hall

Union-Made Clothing a Specialty
NEW STORE AT 824 THIRD ST. Opp. 1st Street Street

Removal Sale

As our readers well know, The Social-Democratic Publishing Co. is going to move to the new building to be erected by the People's Realty Co. as Milwaukee's Labor Home. To reduce our stock to save cost of removal sensational price cutting must be resorted to. Here is a List of Our Publications.

Henry Ashton (cloth). Price 50 cents.	Single copies, 5 cents; 25 copies, \$1; 50 copies, \$1.75; 100 copies, \$2.75.
Child Labor in the United States.	Single copies, 5 cents; 25 copies, \$1; 50 copies, \$1.75; 100 copies, \$2.75.
Confessions of Capitalism.	Single copy, 5 cents; 30 copies, \$1; 100 copies, \$2.75.
The Constructive Program of Socialism.	Single copies, 15 cents; 25 copies, \$2.75; 50 copies, \$4.50; 100 copies, \$8.
Constructive Socialism.	Single copy, 5 cents; 30 copies, \$1; 50 copies, \$1.50; 100 copies, \$2.
County Option.	Single copy, 5 cents; 100 copies, \$4; 1,000 copies, \$37.50.
Dear Bill: A Letter.	Single copy, 10 cents; 25 copies, \$1.75; 50 copies, \$3; 100 copies, \$5.
Democratic Foundations.	Single copy, 10c; 25 copies, \$2; 50 copies, \$3.75; 100 copies, \$7.
Government Ownership of Railways.	Single copies, 10 cents; 25 copies, \$1.75; 50 copies, \$3; 100 copies, \$5.
Incentive Under Capitalism.	Single copy, 5 cents; 25 copies, \$1; 50 copies, \$1.75; 100 copies, \$2.75.
Labor Unions and Political Parties.	Single copy, 5 cents; 25 copies, \$1; 50 copies, \$1.75; 100 copies, \$2.75.
Letters to an American Farmer.	Single copy, 5 cents; 25 copies, \$1; 50 copies, \$1.75; 100 copies, \$2.75.
New Zealand's Reply to Pessimism.	Single copy, 5 cents; 25 copies, \$1; 50 copies, \$1.75; 100 copies, \$2.75.
Socialism and the City.	Single copy, 5 cents; 25 copies, \$1; 50 copies, \$1.75; 100 copies, \$2.75.
Socialism Made Plain.	Single copy, 5 cents; 25 copies, \$2.75; 50 copies, \$5; 100 copies, \$8.
The New Emancipation.	Single copy, 5 cents; 25 copies, \$1; 50 copies, \$1.75; 100 copies, \$2.75.
The Reason for Socialism.	Single copy, 25 cents; 10 copies, \$2; 25 copies, \$3.75.
Tendency of Economic Development.	Single copy, 5 cents; 25 copies, \$1; 50 copies, \$1.75; 100 copies, \$2.75.
Unemployment.	Single copy, 10 cents; 25 copies, \$2; 50 copies, \$3.50; 100 copies, \$6.
What the Republican and Democratic Parties Have Done for the Workingman.	One hundred copies, 25 cents; 1,000 copies, \$2.
What Shall We Do to Be Saved?	Single copy, 5 cents; 100 copies, \$1.50; 1,000 copies, \$9.
What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?	Single copy, 5c; 25 copies, \$1; 50 copies, \$1.75; 100 copies, \$2.75.

The retail value of one copy of each of these books is \$2.15. This list comprises some of the very best Socialist pamphlet literature published. At our special clearing sale price it is positively the cheapest offer of Socialist pamphlets ever heard of in this country.

PRICE

One Lot, one of each of the above books \$1.00 per lot
Six Lots..... \$5.00

Social-Democratic Publishing Co.

342-344-346 Sixth St. Milwaukee, Wis.

Protecting Its Pet

The Social-Democrats are becoming disgusted at the conduct toward them of the *Free Press*, which freely opens its columns to blatherers of the Bayliss type and then refuses those he slanders the right of reply. Last week it printed a letter from Bayliss, full of vituperation and falsehood and when Ald. Weiley sent a gentlemanly letter in reply it cut all references to the letter.

To the Editor: Allow me a word on the question of non-partisan candidates for office.

The people have suffered much from officials elected on the old party tickets.

And now certain persons have taken up the notion that the remedy is to be found in electing to office men who are backed by no party, who are bound by no platform, who have no guarantee whatever to offer for the faithful performance of their duties.

Such a stupid "reform" as this would be simply jumping out of the frying pan into the fire.

Milwaukee can not be reformed by irresponsible individuals. Milwaukee can only be reformed by an honest party, with an honest platform, which it honestly carries out through its elected officials.

I may state without fear of contradiction that this has been the record of the Social-Democratic party. I will challenge any person to show any official act of the Social-Democrats which has violated their platform.

It is the platform and principles of the Social-Democratic party which control the conduct of Social-Democratic officials. And the fact that on all important questions the Social-Democrats vote together simply proves, not that they are "controlled from Sixth Street," but that they are faithful to the pledges of their platform, that they take these pledges seriously, and in the light of these promises, which they have made to the people, they will conscientiously administer the affairs of Milwaukee.

It is true that the Social-Democratic party "represents a class." But it is a great class—it is 50 per cent of the population—it is the class of the people against the "interests."

On the other hand, how can the voters of Milwaukee know that any individual on a non-partisan ticket may not be secretly representing the interests against the people? The majority of the voters cannot know him personally or have any assurance of what he will really stand for if he is elected.

For instance, the voters of Milwaukee may not be generally aware that Mr. John A. Bayliss is a city contractor. It is hardly possible for the voters to look up the record of every private citizen who runs for city office. But the record of the parties they should know if they pay any attention to public affairs.

The voters of Milwaukee would be very foolish to trust any man who stands on the vague platform proposed for the non-partisan candidates: "The best interests of Milwaukee and all her people." This reminds me of the candidate who instructed his friends to tell the voters that "he was right" on a certain burning issue. What are in fact the "best interests of Milwaukee?" John I. Beggs and the Social-Democrats have exactly opposite opinions on that point.

Or Mr. Bayliss, as a city contractor, may have a different view of the "best interests of Milwaukee" from the view of a common citizen who has no business interests in public affairs.

What is wanted for cleaning up Milwaukee is not a non-partisan ticket. What is wanted is a clean party, a straightforward party, which says exactly what it is going to do, and does exactly what it says.

In voting for such a party, the voter can know just what he is going to get. In voting for an irresponsible individual, he is simply shooting his vote into the air.

CHARLES L. WEILEY, Alderman, Twenty-first Ward.

To the above must be added the amusing fact that while the *Free Press* suppressed the above indicated portion of the Weiley letter, the

editors must have shown Bayliss the portion cut out, for he had a letter in the Wednesday *Press* "answering" the portion that was not printed. He said that even if he was a street contractor he never made a success of it, which is a pretty rich confession for such a "loud-mouth" to make. If all the truth should come out about Bayliss's street contract operations, it would make the average citizen gasp.

Labor Notes

A suite of large rooms on the third floor at Swoboda's cafe, 423 East Water street, formerly occupied by United Spanish War Veterans, has been leased by the Waiters' union. Meetings will be held there every Tuesday afternoon, although in general use right along. Since the first of the year the membership of the union has been doubled, giving the union ninety members. The rooms are equipped for meeting places and will be sublet to unions and other organizations. Unions will find them very handy for meetings. There is a hall and two large rooms adjoining for committee and other work.

Barbers' union will return to its old hall at 216 Grand avenue, and beginning in March will meet there on the first and third Thursdays of the month.

A movement to form a district of men employed in automobile plants has been inaugurated by the International Association of Machinists and will be handled locally by J. J. Handley, business agent in Milwaukee. The movement will have for its purpose the organizing of skilled and semi-skilled mechanics.

by Johnnie Gorman.

"The Typewriter Girl," is the title of a comedy sketch presented by Ralph Cummings and company. If all typewriter girls were like the one in the Crystal's bill there would be something doing in the tall office buildings of the big cities. This act ends with what they call "a screen" in vaudeville circles. The closing number is one of those snappy comedy horizontal bar acts that in Milwaukee, among patrons of gymnasiums and the turner societies, will find many admirers. Lester and Mildred have a novelty singing, dancing and whistling act. The act is good and the girls are good looking.

Gayety.

Sam Howe will be the chief laugh maker in his offering of "The Rialto Rounders," at the Gayety theater, next week. "A Day at Niagara Falls" and "A Day at the Races" are the two amusing sketches presented by the organization this season. The opening farce shows the scheming of a burlesque manager, who, to advertise the show, sends "Moses Cohen" (Sam Howe) in an aeroplane over the falls. A splendid scenic reproduction of the mighty falls are shown and a miniature aeroplane is presented.

New Star.

The handsomest chorus girls on the stage and the smallest ponies in the world are featured with "Follies of the Day," the musical comedy which comes to the New Star theater next week, with matinees daily, direct from a long run on Broadway, New York. "Follies of the Day" has all the qualifications necessary for a musical show, possessing, as it does, plenty of real clean comedy.

Hippodrome.

The best bill that has been offered this season has been arranged at the Hippodrome for next week. Tuesday night, Washington's Birthday party, in which souvenirs will be given, skating and dancing after. Thursday night an hour's team race, one of the most exciting contests held this season. Friday night basketball game between the School of Engineers and the Perseverance Hickorys. Saturday night skating and dancing reception. The big feature of the week will be the exhibition trick skating by Fred Delmont, champion fat man roller skater. Delmont's act will commence Tuesday night and continue all week.

Racine Notes

In a course of a few years more Racine will also be on the map with other cities in the ranks of organized labor in erecting a labor temple. The Union Hall Association of Racine, an organization that was created some years ago by the local unions to raise funds for the purpose of building a temple, made a splendid report of its last year's work. The report shows a gain of over \$1,000. The report Jan. 31, 1910, of the association shows a cash fund of \$3,022.46, and a cash value of \$5,600 in city property. The association and its officers deserve a few words of praise for its perfect system of operation and for the showing of last year's results. The officers of the association are: President, Leonard Wiedner; vice president, Theo. Foster; financial secretary and treasurer, J. M. Cooney; corresponding and recording secretary, William Jones.

The aldermen of the Racine common council, representing the "capitalistic twin" parties, gave their annual pro-restriction side show, to attract the people's attention away from the Social-Democratic

Furniture Bargains

For the next two weeks we are offering the greatest bargains ever heard of in furniture selling. This year we have made contracts with the Royal Furniture Co. of Grand Rapids, W. K. Cowan, of Chicago, Gustav Stickley, of New York, and Berkey & Gay Flanders Furniture of Grand Rapids to handle exclusively their lines in this city. There are therefore a great many pieces of furniture on our floors at the present time which we shall not handle the coming season—and in order to make room for shipment already arriving, we have marked them at prices which will never again be duplicated in the furniture market.

As an Illustration of the Range of Prices We Quote:

Solid Mahogany Chippendale Dining Room Set, Buffet, china cabinet and extension table, regular price \$338, now.....	\$200.00	3 Piece Parlor Set, upholstered in best tan plush, regular \$65, now.....	\$35.00
Old English Dining Room Set, Sideboard, china cabinet, dining table and serving table, \$645, now.....	400.00	Mahogany Parlor Arm Chairs or Rockers, \$10, now.....	5.00
Satin Walnut Dining Room Set, Buffet, china closet, dining table, side table, 6 small and 1 arm chair, regular \$134, now.....	75.00	Early English Morris Chair, \$10, now.....	6.00
Turkish Davenport, upholstered in best French tapestry, regular \$125, now.....	75.00	Early English Arm Chairs, leather cushions, \$11, now.....	5.50
Chair to match, \$75, now.....	45.00	Golden Oak Davenport, best leather, \$85, now.....	50.00
Mahogany Sleep Hollow Rocker, upholstered in tan plush, regular \$21.00, now.....	10.00	Mission Couch, with loose chaise leather cushion, \$27.....	15.00
Mahogany Rocker, leather covered, regular \$13.50, now.....	6.00	Iron Beds, 4 feet 6 inches, finished in blue and white, regular \$10.75, now.....	5.00
Large Turkish Leather Rocker, best quality, regular \$39, now.....	25.00	Iron and Brass Spindle Beds, regular \$14.50, now.....	7.00
Imitation Leather Rocker, regular \$11.50, now.....	6.00	Iron Beds, 4 feet, 6 inches, regular \$5.75, now.....	3.50
Imitation Leather Rocker, regular \$8.75, now.....	4.00	Brass Beds, regular \$18.00, now.....	14.00
Bed Davenport, French Tapestry, regular \$25, now.....	13.00	Old Dining Room Chairs, from \$2.50 to \$3.75, now.....	75c
3 Piece Parlor Suit, silk plush, regular \$39, now.....	25.00		

RUGS

Best Body Brussels, 8-3x10-6, \$28.50, now.....	21.50
Best Wilton Rugs, 9x12, \$40.00, now.....	32.50
Best Wilton Rugs, 3'6x3'0, \$7.50, now.....	5.75
Best Wilton Rugs, 2'7x5'4, \$5.50, now.....	3.75
Axminster, 9x12, \$27.50, now.....	22.75

This is but a sample of the slash in prices throughout the entire store. Remember, please, that there is not an old or shopworn piece on our floors—not an article over one year old, all

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS

C. W. Fischer Furniture Co.

217-223 Second St., Cor. West Water St.

Social-Democratic Ticket

FOR MAYOR, EMIL SEIDEL	FOR ALDERMAN-AT-LARGE, WILLIAM COLEMAN	William Schaefer.....	25	Math. Strerath.....	1.00
FOR COMPTROLLER, CARL P. DIETZ	FOR ALDERMAN-AT-LARGE, JOSEPH SULTAIRE	Ed. Schanz.....	1.00	Fred Donath.....	.45
FOR TREASURER, CHARLES B. WHITNALL	FOR ALDERMAN-AT-LARGE, DR. BEN. CHURCHILL	Henry Rumpel.....	1.00	Max Binner.....	1.00
FOR CITY ATTORNEY, DANIEL HOAN	FOR ALDERMAN-AT-LARGE, MARTIN GORECKI	Otto Heaver.....	1.00	Julius Krueger.....	.50
FOR ALDERMAN-AT-LARGE, VICTOR L. BERGER	FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE, JOHN C. KLEIST	Christ. Walderf.....	1.00	George Rumpel.....	.50
FOR ALDERMAN-AT-LARGE, ALBERT J. WELCH	FOR CIVIL JUDGE, RICHARD ELSNER	J. E. Haussmann.....	1.00	Frank Keger.....	1.00
FOR ALDERMAN-AT-LARGE, WM. J. ALLDRIDGE	FOR CIVIL JUDGE, JOSEPH CORDS	Herman Bartelt.....	1.00	Branch 2, Town of Lake.....	2.75
		G. C. M.....	.50	E. Andree.....	1.00
		Christ. Schaefer.....	.50	Emil Ruhnke.....	1.00
		August Zander.....	1.00	George Behrman.....	.75
		K. Neubold.....	1.00	John Wellner.....	1.00
		J. C. Kramer.....	1.00	Louis Green.....	.75
		George Krogstad.....	1.00	George Pfeiffer.....	.50
		Pattern Makers Association.....	3.00	Ernst Rost.....	1.00
		Ed. Nickels.....	.75	Max Nagel.....	1.00
		A. Treutlage & Son.....	1.00	Dr. Young.....	1.00
		H. Knopch.....	.50	B. F. Denhardt.....	1.00
		M. H. Rogozinski.....	2.00	O. Martin.....	1.00
		J. S. Horwitz.....	1.00	Kinsella & Jorns, No. St.....	1.00
		Otto Voigt.....	1.00	F. Eichstadt.....	1.00
		William Meyer.....	1.00	Ben. Baumele.....	1.00
		Ernst Renner.....	1.00	B. Buech.....	1.00
		W. Staab.....	1.00	Martin Weber.....	1.00
		R. St. Claire.....	6.00	George Gerstetter.....	1.00
		G. Schall.....	.50	Karl Jost.....	.25
		John Ehrenberg.....	.75	Cash sale.....	1.75
		J. M. Smith.....	1.00	Frank Denster.....	1.00
		And. Buehl.....	1.00	John C. Kleist.....	1.00
		Fred Meyer.....	.50	Theo. T. Henderet.....	1.00
		International Molders, No. 440.....	1.00	W. Wallshaeffer.....	1.00
		Herman Rasch.....	1.00	Barnders' Union, No. St.....	3.50
		D. C. Lueg.....	1.00	L. Wiekboldt.....	.50
		Arnold Zeilbach.....	.25	C. Ballejohn.....	.75
		Henry Kretschmar.....	1.00	Julius Packous.....	.45
		L. Jahn.....	1.00	E. M.....	1.00
		August Hunholz.....	.50	Charles Wallerman.....	1.00
		Herman Schmidt.....	1.00	J. L. Knight.....	1.00
		W. E. Murphy.....	2.75	Beri Starke.....	2.00
		Charles Klingensporn.....	.50	Fred Koepke.....	1.00
		C. B. Fisk.....	1.00	William H. Lamore.....	1.00
		Henry Ries.....	1.00	Gust. Friedrich.....	1.25
		Joseph Zuber.....	1.00	August Dey.....	1.00
		Tickets sold at stores.....	70.50	Ed. Rice.....	.25
		Max Eberhardt.....	1.00	Mrs. Julius Felski.....	.50
		Henry Maus.....	1.00		
		John Behling.....	1.00		
		P. O. Clerks, No. 3.....	1.00		
		H. Hambach.....	1.00		
		B. Larson.....	1.00		
		E. A. Schulz.....	1.00		
		A. Jemrich.....	1.00		
		R. Fuhrmann.....	1.00		
		A. Koszewski.....	1.00		
		A. Pellman.....	1.00		
		George Fehrenkamp.....	1.00		
		E. A. Connelly.....	1.00		
		George Knapp.....	.50		
		P. F. Johnson.....	.40		
		Peter Koenze.....	1.00		
		W. Dine.....	.25		
		H. C. Werner.....	1.00		
		B. Breutzmann.....	.25		
		Peter Mann, Jr.....	1.00		
		F. Wolfjaeger.....	1.00		
		Joseph Zack.....	1.00		
		Otto Horn.....	1.00		
		Frank Schreiner.....	1.00		
		G. Bueckhardt.....	1.00		
		L. Bueckhardt.....	1.00		
		Fred Nimmer.....	1.00		
		J. P. Roth.....	.25		
		Jack Weninger.....	.50		
		John Rader.....	.50		
		Frank Kure.....	1.00		
		Cigar makers' Union, No. 25.....	1.00		
		Cooks and Waiters' Union.....	2.50		
		Nick Petersen.....	1.00		
		J. D. Shebi.....	1.50		
		Richard Neudewitz.....	1.00		
		Joseph Frischmann.....	1.00		
		Jacob Stedler.....	1.00		
		C. A. Dussault.....	1.00		
		Charles Metzing.....	1.00		
		Julius Voelz.....	.50		
		William Sydow.....	.50		
		N. Greubel.....	1.00		
		Charles Kuchmann.....	1.00		
		Tickets sold at stores.....	\$5.75		
		Buech & Baumele.....	.25		
		Ignatz Droschke.....	.50		
		V. Wiedendanger.....	1.00		
		William Zastrow.....	1.00		
		Paul Geschrei.....	.50		
		A. Kornitz.....	.25		
		C. P.....	1.00		
		William Lantzen.....	.25		
		A. Geier.....	.50		
		Paul Luckmann.....	1.00		

Jones Islanders Win!

Judge John K. Parish, Ashland, who has been trying the suit of the Illinois Steel company against Joseph Konkell in circuit court, decided on Monday that the company had no title to the property on Jones island in question and instructed the jury to return a verdict in Konkell's favor.

As the company's claim to much of Jones island is based on the same transfer, if the supreme court sustains Judge Parish's decision on the appeal, suits now pending against residents on this property will be dismissed.

This decision will not only please the islanders, but all lovers of justice as well, for the operations of the Steel Trust on Jones island have been disgusting in the extreme. It has used every artifice to trap the unsuspecting inhabitants of the island, and its only hope now is the supreme court.

1910 Carnival Ticket Receipts.	
Previously reported.....	\$313.00
Herman Klueckow.....	2.00
Bern. Cruick.....	.25
Casper Bern.....	1.00
Joseph Puchinsky.....	.75
John G. Schulz.....	1.00
Charles Schach.....	.75
R. Feinmann.....	.25
John Damrow.....	.50
M. Liechtenberg.....	1.00
George Mensing.....	1.00
Frank Kriz.....	1.00
M. Nicholson.....	.25
Frank Brasky.....	1.00
Hans Giese.....	1.00
Robert Poeschle.....	1.00
Ernst Kueppel.....	1.00
Henry Schmidt.....	1.00
Charles N. Peterson.....	1.00
J. M. Bandier.....	.50
Julius Sommerfeld.....	1.00
I. Friedland.....	1.00

Making Them Pay!

The Democrats have the most efficient political machine extant. In former years each city employee had to belong to the Rose Club and contribute directly to the campaign fund. This was stopped, but they easily get around it. Each ward has a captain who collects tribute from every city employee (and there are many) in his ward, and if such employee fails to fork out promptly he loses his position a few days later. Such employee is likewise ordered to plug actively. An ordinance passed and enforced by the common council, preventing this in part of dismissal would perhaps have some effect. But the most powerful organizations of all are the various church societies. A Socialist.

Don't Miss It

SALE OF DOUGLAS SHOES

Continues until all are sold. They are real bargains.

Remember the Prices

\$4.00 Shoes at.....	\$2.95
\$3.50	2.50
\$3.00	2.25
\$2.50	1.95

Lamers Bros. SHOES

354 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

ETHICAL HALL LECTURES
558 Jefferson Street
HARVEY D. BROWN
Will Lecture
SUNDAY EVENING
~FEBRUARY 20, 8 P. M.
Subject:
THE NEW WORLD
Fine Musical Program
THIS INVITES YOU

Will Kill It After Election!

Old Party Aldermen Play the Usual Tactics with Police "Offs" Resolution. Ald. Strehlow Asks Cold Storage Investigation

Ald. Strehlow (S.-D.) of the Twentieth ward, introduced the following resolution at Monday's meeting of the common council:

WHEREAS, Astonishing information has been secured in the East with regard to food piled up in cold storage and kept away from the people so as to affect prices and produce a virtual famine in the living of the average family; and

WHEREAS, The people are becoming desperate and are seeking means by which to secure relief from the artificial high prices that oppress them on every hand; therefore

RESOLVED, That the health commissioner be and he is hereby directed to investigate the cold storage plants located in Milwaukee and to acquaint this council with the contents thereof, both as to amounts of the various foods and the length of time such foods have been stored, together with such other details as will naturally suggest themselves in such an investigation and in such a crisis as the present; and further

RESOLVED, That the said commissioner of health cause monthly visits to be made to the said cold storage houses and that reports be filed with the city of the foods stored therein.

The resolution, for its timeliness, attracted considerable attention, and will undoubtedly be passed.

Ald. Weiley (S.-D.), Twenty-first ward, put on his war paint and tried to get immediate action on his policemen's "offs" measure. The experience he had before the police committee showed him that there was no hope there, and he moved that the resolution be recalled from the committee and put upon its passage. The Republican and Democratic aldermen who thought they had effectually bottled the measure up in the committee were set a-trembling. Their plan was plainly to hold the resolution in the box till after election and then kill it off.

Ald. Pierson (D.) jumped to his feet. "May I ask what is the urgency for taking this resolution from the committee?" he demanded of Weiley.

Ald. Weiley—"I'll answer that by asking what is your reason for not wanting to act on it?"

Ald. Braum (R.)—"The committee is giving it consideration and it should not be taken away. It is true, Ald. Weiley had the city's reference librarian write to other cities and that he found that policemen got off in some of them, but perhaps they are working on a different system. We wanted more time so the chief could find out about the other cities."

Ald. Weiley replied that the chief had all the information he could get and hinted that the talk about different systems was simply grasping after more excuses. In reply to a claim that it would cripple the department, he said that the chief had represented that there were forty men, on the average, sick, but that he had got the actual figures and they showed seven men sick in fourteen days.

Ald. Biersach (D.)—"I object to Ald. Weiley's discussing this question; he is not speaking to the motion. We'll all vote for off's for the policemen when the time comes."

Town Topics by the Town Crier

By all means read the article on street car service in German cities, on page 6.

Next Tuesday is the 70th birthday of August Bebel of Germany.

Almost every other car Beggs is running through our streets today has a flat wheel. Such a cripple of a street car system!

Is John I. Beggs putting on flat wheels to do the work of lift-jacks? Every time one of those flat-wheels makes a turn it gives the car a lift!

These are real funny days. The *Free Press* in its far-fetched and dishonest effort to insult the trade union mass meeting went to Ald. Joe Carney for an opinion. This disgraced card-man solemnly pronounced the meeting a failure. Well, the people can stand such "failures," we rather guess!

We urge South Side people to sign the petitions to the state railway commission for track elevation. It may do some good; the change is worth taking, although this far the "regulation" of the state rate commission has been a positive detriment to Milwaukee. Beggs has been sabbier than ever with his people-be-damned management.

A few remnants of the old time political scabs are getting busy in the unions trying to get union men to boost them for positions as aldermen-at-large candidates on the capitalist party tickets. Every time such a character gets into office he forgets his unionism and becomes the worst of tools for the capitalist interests. Ald. Carney and Ald. Winters in the present common council are good specimens of renegades of this sort.

Last week Supervisors Mensing and Urbanek were passing the county jail, when they saw the county automobile filling up with ladies all joggled out for a pleasure ride. A little further on they came across Sheriff Franke. "Do you have lady deputy sheriffs now?" he was asked. He looked embarrassed and finally admitted that the ladies were going out to a party given them at one of the county institutions! It is for such things that the county money is squandered when the county supplies the sheriff with an automobile for official uses. It is the Clancy case over again!

DAVIDSON
SHERMAN BROWN, Manager
THREE NIGHTS Start Mon. Night
Monday Evening—Benefit for Blue Mount Sanatorium
MARGARET ANGLIN
In Her Great Triumph, Direct From a Run of Over 100 Nights at the Savoy Theatre, New York
"THE AWAKENING OF HELENA RICHIE"
The New Play in Four Acts, Adapted From Margaret Deland's Novel
By Charlotte Thompson Louis Nethersole, Mgr.
Prices: Evenings 50c to \$2.00
Matinee 50c to \$1.50
Free List Entirely Suspended
FOUR NIGHTS Starting Thursday Mat. Saturday
The Henry Miller Association Presents
"THE SERVANT IN THE HOUSE"
The Most Famous Play of This Generation
Prices 25c to \$1.50. Seats on Sale Monday

BIJOU Beginning Matinee Tomorrow
Special Matinee
Washington's Birthday
The World's Greatest Magician
Thurston
Kellar's Successor
2nd Triumphant Tour
Presenting the Most Astounding Performance of Magic Ever Given on Any Stage
100—MARVELOUS MYSTERIES—100
Week Beginning Sunday, Feb. 27
Chas. E. Blaney Presents
YOUNG BUFFALO IN NEW YORK
The Big Melodrama of the Season

New Star MAT. DAILY
Commencing Sun. Mat., Feb. 20
FOLLIES OF THE DAY
Direct from a Long Run on Broadway, New York, and the Great Northern Theatre, Chicago
The Same Clever Cast
EXTRA ATTRACTION
JACK JOHNSON
Heavyweight Champion of the World

GAYETY
Leading Burlesque Theater
Beginning Matinee Tomorrow
SAM HOWE'S RIALTO ROUNDERS
Full Returns of the
AD WOLGAST and BATTLING NELSON FIGHT
Will Be Received by Special Wire and Will Be Read From the Stage Tuesday Night

Hip Roller Rink
Good Attractions
Tuesday Night
Washington Birthday Celebration
Thursday Night
HOUR TEAM RACE
Friday Night
BASKET BALL
Commencing Tuesday Night
FRED BELMONT
Champion Fat Man
ROLLER SKATER

Mass Meeting a Big Success!

Freie Gemeinde Hall Overtaxed with Great Crowd to Hear the Speakers. Uncle Sam Urged to Nationalize the Meat Industry

The mass meeting of citizens Tuesday night, called by the Federated Trades Council, was a grand success. Freie Gemeinde hall was packed to the doors and extra accommodation was secured by removing the sliding partitions back of the gallery. And this in spite of the weather, which was not calculated to help the attendance. It was a representative meeting, not a "representative" meeting of "leading" citizens, but of the brawn and sinew of the city and the women of the working class.

Only one newspaper in the city tried to belittle the meeting, and that was the *Free Press*, which is nevertheless supported by a good many working people. The *Sentinel* especially gave a fine report, with pictures of the speakers.

William Griebing, business agent of the Building Trades Council, presided, and the speakers were: Joseph J. Weber, Mother Jones; Frank G. Donnelly and A. M. Simons, editor of the *Chicago Daily Socialist*.

Mr. Weber gave a clear picture of the situation as between the people and the trusts, using a blackboard to more clearly show the startling truth. There was no escape for the people except by taking the government into their own hands, he said.

"Food-stuffs are in the hands of the capitalist class," he said, "organized to get greater returns on the investment. The railway system is the greatest trust. It controls the transportation of every article of food, including meat. The railway trust is controlled by five men. These five men are able to starve the rest of the people by refusing to transport the food supply. Packing, storage and elevator industries are under one head. If you refuse to buy one product you still contribute to the trust through the other products."

"J. Pierpont Morgan controls 40 per cent of the railroad mileage. He controls \$5,100 out of a total of 235,000 miles. He has wealth enough to buy the city of Chicago at its assessed valuation and have a big annual income on the balance of his wealth."

Mother Jones kept the audience in a roar by her witty sallies and would have been listened to much longer.

Mr. Donnelly began by remarking that he saw in an interview in a Chicago paper that the packers claimed there was a scarcity of hogs, which only went to show how easily men forget themselves. It was claimed that the supply of cattle was less than the demand. If that was a fact, why were these packers at Washington lobbying to have the tariff schedules retained on cattle. There was a great surplus, and every one knew it.

"The surplus has found its way into cold storage plants, these plants that should be a blessing and have developed into a curse in the hands of greed. Instead of preventing a scarcity, as cold storage was planned to do, it is now used to create one. As has been shown by Mr. Weber, the people are producing and the trusts are absorbing the profit thereon. This may sound like Socialistic doctrine but it is the fact."

"I have read in a report of the secretary of agriculture that 14,000,000 cows and calves are in cold storage, and still the packers say the scarcity of meat is due to the fact that the animals do not increase fast enough. How can they increase in cold storage?" (Laughter.)

The concluding speaker, A. M. Simons, said the trouble was not against high prices, but uneven prices.

"I wouldn't care," he said, "if beef cost \$5 an ounce if the working man was paid \$10 a minute. Both food and labor-power are commodities, and the trouble is that when food prices go up, the price of labor shows no effort to meet it. The prices of necessities go up the hill in the most modern and powerful automobile, but the price of labor power climbs at a snail's pace."

"The talk about controlling the trusts is farcical. We have had during the past thirty years every kind of a law the ingenuity of the human brain could devise, from the 'shoot 'em when you see 'em' of Texas to New Jersey's 'take what you see and go home with it.' But the only thing such legislation

National Avenue
LAUER'S Cor. First Avenue
ADVANCE SPRING SHOWING
Clothing in All the Newest Models
In Plain Colors and Fancies, are now here for your inspection
Priced \$10.00 to \$25.00
Hats
You will notice quite a decided change in style this season. We have all the new shapes as well as a large range of colors to choose from.
Priced \$1.50 to \$3.50
Furnishing Department
This Department is brimful of Spring Novelties in Shirts, Neckwear, Gloves, Etc.
Custom Department
Suits to your measure, \$25.00 to \$40.00
Shirts to your measure, \$2.00 to \$3.50
FIT GUARANTEED
JOS. LAUER CO.
Cor. National and First Aves.
Store Closed Sunday
Open Evenings

that the school offices had as much right in the city building as other city departments and much more so than county courts and the like.

The list of inspectors, ballot clerks, etc., as presented for the coming election by the several party chairmen was approved.

Onite a discussion developed over the Smith resolution in favor of a city terminal for interurban lines. Ald. Stern (R.) moving its indefinite postponement. Ald. Mehms (S.-D.) pointed out the growing feeling against more deadly car tracks, and Ald. Rummel (S.-D.) spoke against the suggestion, to have the people vote on the idea at the fall instead of the spring election. The Stern motion was then killed, 5 to 28.

The Socialists took a hand in the move to force the school board out of the City Hall, to make way for county courts and succeeded in reversing the former action of the council, so that the board will not have to move. It was pointed out

Play starts at 2:30 P.M.
25% of all entry fees will be given in 20 Cash Prizes
ARRANGED FOR THE BENEFIT OF Milwaukee's Labor Temple
To be erected at Sixth and Chestnut Streets
SECOND MONSTER PRIZE CARD Tournament and Sociable Sunday, March 27
VIZAY'S HALL
WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS
ENTRY FEE for Schafskopf, 50c, including 6 chips
for Cinch, 25c, including 3 chips
Admission to Hall 10c After 6 P. M. 25c

is the man who has been mocking the poverty of the wage workers by telling them that it is their own fault if they are poor!

When patronizing advertisers mention the *HERALD*.

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Milwaukee's Foremost Theatre
5 Times, Commencing Sunday Evening
Special Washington's Birthday Mat. Tuesday
Regular Matinee Wednesday
WILTON LACKAYE
in Cleveland Moffett's Great Play
THE BATTLE
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4 Times, Com. Thursday Evening
VIENNESE COMIC OPERA CO.
MAJESTIC
THEATRE
Miss Dandy Ward & Co.
in "Van Allen's Wife"
Matinee Daily 10c to 35c
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Swat Milligan
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CRYSTAL
3 SHOWS DAILY
2:45-5:00-8:30
The Typewriter Girl
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